PHOENIX

First Year, No. 1 — *Thursday, The Twenty-ninth Day of February, MCMLXVIII* — *Eight Pages*

CLASSROOM DISRUPTED

BSU, History Dept.

By Steve Toomajian

Black Student Union members disrupted the first two class sessions this semester of a black history course being taught by a white professor.

The class they disrupted was History 198, "Black People in the U. S.," taught by Jerald Combs, associate professor of history.

The class was arranged through the history department. It is not part of the BSU's Black Studies curriculum.

Not Accredited

A similar class, placing more emphasis on Africa, had been listed in the BSU's Black Studies brochure at the start of the semester. Taught by Roland Snellings, the class met on schedule but had still not been accredited.

A BSU member perusing a class schedule during advising week accidentally ran across the listing for History 198 – the accredited course.

He notified BSU leaders who spent the first few days before registration in meetings with Combs and Ray Kelch, chairman of the history department.

Sponsor Wanted

The BSU members, seeking accreditation for Snellings' class, tried to convince Combs to relinquish teaching duties in History 198. They wanted Combs to "sponsor" Snellings as instructor of the course. Under this arrangement, Combs would have been listed as instructor, but Snellings would have taught the class.

Combs refused.

BSU members then confronted Kelch. They tried to convince him that Combs, being white, was not qualified to teach black history and that Snellings should teach the course.

Kelch disagreed.

Under a 177 listing, a department is allowed to insert in its curriculum an experimental class to be taught or sponsored by a regular faculty member of that department.

No Interference

Snellings' course eventually was accredited. Sponsored by Richard Fitzgerald, instructor of history, and Diane Lewis, associate professor of anthropology, the class can be taken either for history or anthropology credit. Snellings is teaching the class without any interference from his two sponsors.

But before the accreditation took place, there were two stormy sessions in Combs' History 198 class.

Twenty students, two of them black, gathered around a rectangular setup of tables, at the ead of which sat Combs.

Visitors

But there were visitors this day. Fifteen of them. There was Jimmy Garrett, BSU off-campus coordinator, Benny Stewart, BSU chairman – and friends.

Combs handed out the syllabus and the chatter started. It didn't stop until the class was dismissed.

"How are you qualified to teach black history? A white man cannot possibly teach black history."

"I've taught a black history course twice before. I've done extensive reading..."

"He's done the reading! Say, brothers, you hear that?"

Combs sighs and smiles coolly. he seated students look on intently. The BSU people are smiling and laughing.

"What do you know about Africa?"

"Africa?"

"Yeah, what do you know about Africa?"

"Not a great deal. I'd like to know more."

"What'd he say? Man, what does that mean?"

"I don't know much about African history..."

"Well, how can you say you're qualified to teach black history if you don't know anything about Africa?"

"I didn't say I was qualified."

"What? You're not qualified?"

"I didn't say that either."

Laughter.

"This cat's really too much."

"I'm no expert in the field of history. I admit I have limitations in the field of black history. I know enough to competently take part in a seminar..."

More Qualfied

"If you really want to know more about Africa, like you say you do, I don't see why this man here (Roland Snellings) can't teach the course for you. He's written prefaces and introductions to some of the books on your reading list and you say you're more qualified to teach the course?"

"I didn't say that."

And so it went, until Combs dismissed the class half an hour early. Some of the white students followed through on their promises to seek a sponsoring professor for Snellings. A few of Combs' 20 students have switched to Snellings' course which now has about 50 students.

Kelch was asked later why he refused the original BSU request for Snellings to teach History 177.

"The rules say a department's experimental course must be taught by a regular faculty member. Snellings, regardless of his qualifications, is not a member of this department," Kelch said.

"To the best of my knowledge there was no one in my department willing to teach the course."

"I couldn't have okayed a course on such short notice even if a man from my department had requested it."

In reply to Kelch's statement's, Stewart said "he's lying."

Rehiring confusion -- " clerical mix-up "

One of the sponsors of Roland Snellings' "Ancient African History" class was not rehired for next semester.

Richard Fitzgerald, instructor of history, said he suspects the history department declined to retain him because he sponsored Snellings' course. Fitzgerald's one-year appointment will end at the close of this semester.

The day Fitzgerald was accepted as sponsor, he also received a letter saying he was rehired.

The next day he received two letters from DeVere Pentony, dean of the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences. One letter stated Fitzgerald would not be rehired. The other letter instructed Fitzgerald to disregard the letter of rehirement.

Pentony said the mixup was a clerical error.

Ray Kelch, chairman of the history department, agreed.

"Two days before Fitzgerald was made sponsor of the course I had already composed and relayed to Dean Pentony's office the letter not renewing Fitzgerald's appointment," Kelch said.

Summerskill's dilemma — constant crises

Criticized, condemned

By John Davidson

Condemned by the far left and criticized by the conservative right, President John Summerskill has taken the only way out of a difficult, if not impossible situation.

He has resigned.

It was perhaps the only alternative left for Summerskill. Harangued by campus radicals, used as a sacriaficial lamb by vote-conscious Sacramento politicians, incapacitated by the Board of Trustees, and extended by the Reagan administration's budget hacking – Summerskill evidently had no effective solution but to call it quits.

Summerskill came to this campus 18 months ago expecting to find a "dynamic, innovative" student body. He underestimated the situation.

Only a few months after he took office Summerskill became entangled in the most pronounced and militant student unrest in the campus' history – involved so deeply that he complained earlier this year that he "was spending all of his time on student problems."

Summerskill tried his best to solve student unrest over the Vietnam war, campus racism, and a myriad of other problems. Summerskill maintained that any problem could be solved through "dialogue and compromise."

But the students wanted action, not liberal rhetoric. Summerskill compromised but soon discovered he could not exceed rigid limits of the Chancellors office and the trustees.

State politicians of varying degrees of importance took advantage of the unhealthy political climate and seized upon campus problems to further their public esteem.

Summerskill's head was on the block almost continuously as politicians publicly criticized his policies on Open Process, anti-war demonstrations, student suspensions, and failing to call police to campus.

He complained bitterly in his resignation statement that "colleges are now vulnerable to politics at every turn."

Political interference reached its peak in the emergency trustees meeting three days following the massive Dec. 6 protest which closed the campus. Led by Governor Reagan, Lt. Governor Finch, Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty and Jesse Unruh, Speaker of the Assembly, the trustees passed resolutions severely restricting options and discretionary powers with respect to student suspensions and the calling of police on campus.

With a battery of microphones zeroing in on him, President John Summerskill znnounces his decision to break away from SF State.

The trustees assigned a special task force to examine his stewardship. Their verdict: a clean bill of health.

STudent unrest was on the increase but Summerskill's power to deal with it had been severely lessened.

Underlying all of the other problems, Summerskill had to face an acute financial pinch caused by the economical policies of the Reagan administration.

Summerskill had 46 new faculty positions to fill, but his efforts were handicapped by a lack of funds. How could he entice faculty members to SF State when salaries were under those paid by junior colleses, the workload heavier, and the budget for travel and research inadequate?

Also, every item in his budget has to be accounted for, line by line, item by item; he had no flexibility in spending.

Besides this Summerskill had to contend with exploding enrollment, critical needs for additional buildings and materials, and demands for innovative programs.

Summerskill's resignation did nothing to solve the difficult conditions which caused him to resign. These problems will be his legacy to his successor.

Unless these conditions are alleviated, the whole cycle will occur again.

Reactions to Summerskill's resignation have predictably varied.

Reagan, the target of Summerskill's most biting criticism in this resignation statement has replied that "any educator unable to work within his budget has the right to leave."

Rafferty, one of Summerskill's foremost critics said, "I don't know of anything we have done that prompted him to leave."

Chancellor Glenn Dumke said he "regrets the departure" of "an inspirational leader who has firm and constructive views about the relationship of the campus to society at large."

On campus the reactions ranged from support of Summerskill to indifference.

Ben Stewart, chairman of the Black Students Union, said "we expected it."

James Thatcher, a trustee said, he understands Summerskill felt "boxed in, no longer effective, due to many factors."

"It's a very sad day for the college," said Eric Solomon, outspoken member of the Academic Senate.

Everyone in the act

Everyone will get into the act of choosing a successor to John Summerskill whose resignation becomes effective September 1.

Mansel Keene, assistant chancellor for faculty and staff affairs, said the Chancellor's office in Los Angeles will work closely with faculty, administration and student groups in the search for a new president.

The bulk of the campus responsibility will fall on a special faculty committee. Faculty members met Tuesday to choose from among themselves five professors for the committee.

"This faculty committee will work with the Chancellor's office in suggesting and screening candidates for the position," Keene said.

John Clark, chairman of SF State's drama department, served on the committee which originally selected Summerskill.

"This committee does not make the final selection of the president," Clark said. "It travels throughout the country, interviewing those we feel to be adequate selections, and then present our nominations to the Chancellor."

Keene said the faculty committee is expected to present three to five candidates to the Chancellor's office.

Chancellor Glenn Dumke will select two of the candidates and submit their names to the Board of Trustees, which makes the final selection.

In case a new president has not been chosen by September the committee will appoint an acting president.

Clark said the chief obstacles in selecting a new president are relatively low salary – up to $6,000 less per year than at many other colleges – and "the political turmoil.

There has been a great deal of speculation about what type of person Summerskill's successor will be. The consensus opinion is that it will take an extremely able administrator to be effective in the face of government budget hacking, political pressures, and continuous student unrest.

Some SF State faculty and Sacramento politicians believe a firm disciplinarian is needed to set the campus back on its feet. But the majority contend it will take something more.

"It will take a fiscal magician who can make something out of very little," Vice President of Academic Affairs Donald Garrity said. "He will have to be a saint who can deal with all forces in society and an educational leader who can deal with all demands."

James Thatcher, a trustee, said a man is needed who "enjoys the confidence of the faculty and the college, the community and the public, and who can lead the college academically."

"It'll take a great man," Eric Solomon, associate professor of English, said. "In these difficult times it is going to take one of the masterly administrators who can provide leadership to the faculty, respond to the needs of the students, and manuever through the political jungle."

Marshall Windmiller, Chairman of International Relations, said the job will require a "combination of Jesus Christ and Napoleon.

"It's going to be hard to replace a man so aware and interested," Windmiller added.

Introducing Phoenix, new paper on campus

By Carol Corville

With this first issue of Phoenix, a new bird takes flight on campus.

The bird will circle over the heads of bemused students, dropping pellets of most clarifying perception.

Riding rein on the eager bird will be hard-nosed managing editor Larry Maatz.

The new weekly was hatched by the Journalism Department as a permanent and continuing laboratory venture in experimental journalism.

Maatz, his glinting blue eyes frequently hidden behind dark glasses, and a fringe of faint blond hair creeping over his forehead like Ilya Kuriakin's, has long had visions of undertaking just such a venture of his own, though he probably won't admit it.

"We're aiming for a more interpretive version of the news – something to put the daily newspaper in perspective," Maatz said.

"To a degree, we hope to be a brighter, more concerned Christian Science Monitor published on a weekly basis."

The paper will be experimental with no hang-ups about trying new formats or new approaches to writing, he said.

The paper will not be confined to campus issues, but will deal with state, local and national news in equal coverage.

"We'll use visitors reprints, also," Maatz said, "such as the Detroit Free Press's investigative reporting on the Detroit riots."

As far as editorial position goes, Maatz said, "It may vary considerably from issue to issue. I dislike an ideological interpretation of things, because it means you have to re-interpret reality all the time to fit the ideological mold."

The new paper will be divided into four sections: National-International , Campus – City, Arts and Sports.

Because the paper is intended as a learning experience, the faculty will critique all copy on structure and form before printing.

The faculty, however, will not intrude on content, Journalism professor B. H. Liebes said.

"Functionally speaking, the editors will be deciding," Maatz said. The department is the publisher just as the BOP is the publisher of the AS papers.

"There is no more possibility of control in either case, with the exception that we enjoy the advantage that our publisher knows a little bit about publishing."

"I've been around this department for two years now, and I know the journalism faculty fairly well. If I thought there was any real possibility of their censoring anything we might put out I wouldn't be sitting at this desk."

With a staff of 35 strong behind him, an AP wire machine and an editorial board of old pros, Maatz's vision doesn't look nearly so cloudlike.

News editor is John Keane, former sports editor of the fall Gater; chief copy editor is Mary Shepper, who held the same position with the fall Gater: Maatz was associate editor of last semester's Gater.

Jim Loveland, managing editor of the fall Gater and Editor-in-Chief of the Summer Gater before that, is back as an informal TA for the course; and Ralph Henn, former editor a. d publisher of Franciscan Magaz ine the college alumni publication is back with Phoenix as business manager.

Phoenix

Editorial

LOOKING FORWARD

The Impossible

One might postulate the effects were the Sacramento crowd to extend its methods of administering California's institutions of higher learning to other state operations.

Highways would be designed by public relations officers, their routes chosen on the basis of popularity contests, built by workers selected for their political reliability and administered by the exigencies of the moment.

The transportation needs of the state would be, at best, secondary--if they were considered at all.

Hospitals would be administered on the basis of polls. Diagnosis would be by press conference and post-operative care would be given over to some troglodyte politician with incipent delusions of adequacy.

That the patient might die would be irrelevant--the operation would be considered a success.

Such is the case with higher education in California--and most particularly at SF State. And such are the conditions under which John Summerskill's successor will be forced to operate.

He will be expected to act as chief executive officer of one of the largest campuses in our state college system--and yet he will lack the simple authority to replace a typewriter if it breaks down.

He will be expected to administer one of the most turbulent colleges in the nation--and yet he will be bound by policy allowing him all the flexibility of a steel girder.

Ronald Reagan, Max Rafferty and the State College Board of Trustees have structured a situation within which the task of finding a successor to John Summerskill has been rendered essentially impossible.

No educator in his right mind would want the job.

It is easier to stay out than get out.

--Mark Twain

SF State loses a priceless friend

By Carol Corville

He loved books – ancient manuscripts, original music scores, written antiquities of every size and shape.

But today Frank V. deBellis is no longer down in his collection room off of the Garden Room of the library, greeting scholars and visitors in his native Italian as often as English and waving them with a flourish of his weathered hand back to the stack rooms, where many of the priceless volumes were stored.

Patron of the arts and collector extraordinaire for the past 27 years of rare books, manuscripts and art objects, Frank deBellis died last Tuesday, Feb. 13 at the age of 69, after suffering a coronary attack.

He was an extraordinary man.

Mr. deBellis came to this country from Italy at the age of 11 with his parents and settled in Boston. In 1923, deBellis moved to the Bay Area, where he began a successful career as a contractor and realtor.

In 1941 he retired and for the 27 years following that – up until Tuesday of last week – he devoted his time, his energy and his scholarly love to the the main task of collecting priceless books and music.

His first love was the vast area of "Italian contributions to Western civilization." His collection included more than 12,000 books, both rare and modern.

He lectured and sponsored many educational and cultural events, particularly in the Italian arts.

Mr. deBellis became familiar in the Bay Area as a broadcaster of "Music of the Italian Masters", a program started in 1948, which continued for 12 years.

"His death is a tremendous loss. He was benefactor of so many organizations," said Kenneth Brough, Head Librarian of the college library. "He was a very great man, a very cultivated and scholarly person."

In 1960, deBellis presented a collection of 356 authentic Etruscan and Greco-Roman acheological items to SF State.

In 1962, he gave a collection of rare books to Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas.

And in 1963, he presented, again to SF State, the Frank V. deBellis Collection of more than 20,000 records – many of them original cylinders – 7,000 compositions of music, including handwritten manuscripts, and the 12,000 volumes of manuscripts and books.

The Collection is permanently housed off the Garden Room in the Library, where deBellis, with the help of his wife, Serena, continued to undertake its direction, adding new volumes periodically.

Mr. deBellis also gave exhibits and concerts and provided for several scholarships in Italian studies.

But the presentations are not important; the Collections and the man behind them are.

The awards and the attention deBellis' collections drew were not the man, they were a mere reflection of the greatness of the love of this man for the things that he drew to him – his books, his music, and the rare, carefully shelved manuscripts.

While living, deBellis preferred to step behind his collection, and draw the attention to it, rather than to himself – for to him the books and the seldom-found manuscripts were the important things, and he was a part of them.

Such is the mark of a great and dedicated scholar.

Last year, Frank V. deBellis was presented with the Gold Cultural Medal by the President of the Republic of Italy.

In 1965 he received the Gold Seal from the University of Bari, the district in Italy where he was born. And 10 years before that, both the City of San Francisco and the State of California sent commendations to this man.

The California State Colleges awarded him the Honorary Doctorate in Human Letters in 1965.

Mr. deBellis drew scholars to him like moths. His Collection was his light.

For this he will be remembered.

Mr. deBellis is survived by his wife Serena; a daughter, Mrs. Teresa Corridan of San Anselmo; two sons, Vincent, of Orinda, and Anthony, of Dansville; and two sisters, Mrs. William Frantz of Millbrae, and Mrs. Samuel Hale of Menlo Park. He had eight grandchildren.

Entombment was held at the Italian cemetary at Colma, Calif.

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1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, California 94132
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Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the regular school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State College. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the college administration, although the journalism faculty does assume ultimate responsibility.

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LO! THE POOR TOURIST

LBJ's travel tax may not go far

By Jim Loveland

President Johnson's proposal to curtail the travel of Americans abroad by making it financially unattractive is certain to undergo drastic changes before it passes Congress.

The plan is now bottled up in the powerful House Ways and Means Committee awaiting the red pencil.

The basic idea behind the plan is to help redress the present imbalance of trade, a vital administration concern. Johnson wants to tax all American tourists except Congressmen and persons with relatives abroad, who leave the Western Hemisphere.

Reduce Travel

The tax will try to reduce the 3 million travelers and the $2 billion they spend overseas each year.

The proposed tax is simple:

* Tax all spending over $7 a day. Daily spending of $7 to $15 would be taxed at 15 percent, and daily spending above $15 at 30 percent.

* Impose a 5 percent tax on all airline tickets to foreign lands, including those in the Western Hemisphere and a 5 percent tax on steamship travel outside the hemisphere.

* Reduce from $100 to $10 the amount of duty-free goods an American could bring back from most foreign lands.

Criticism of Johnson's tax-and-travel plan was immediate Many confused this tax plan with his 10 percent surcharge tax: others said it would hurt student travel, a poor argument; and still others believed the tax would strain, almost to the breaking point, already shaky relations with most of Europe.

Only one European leader British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, has supported the plan. Although he readily admits "there is a possibility it can hurt us."

Political considerations aside and from a purely practiced point of view, the bookkeeping involved would be staggering. All this to save $350 million a year. It would probably cost the bookkeeping agency $100 million to keep tabs on the travelers.

Compromise Possible

But there are solid reasons to believe that a compromise solution will be found. The key men on the Ways and Means Committee, Democratic Chairman Wilbur Mills and Republican John Byrns, both favor action to stem the outflow of gold and dollars, but not necessarily the administration's plan.

Both men privately question whether the balance of payments can be helped by keeping a few tourists home.

This suggests that the plan is not as politically unpopular as many believe. If Mills and Byrns are favoring some kind of inhibition on travel it suggests there may be some political mileage in it.

As with any problem there are many ways of dealing with it. Every idea has its own course, and, as Victor Hugo said, "there is nothing stronger than an idea whose time has come."

This tax is only part of that vast program to trim $3 billion balance of payment deficit the the President outlined on New Year's Day.

The Ways and Means Committee is now thinking in terms of building a package. When tax packages are built, no particular part sticks out too much.

The tourist tax will be concealed in the package and should easily pass Congress.

The President expected this when he made his original statement Jan. 1. He resisted questions about the travel tax because he said this was something for Congress to be consulted with and for them to help decide what to do.

Thus, the package deal can in no way be considered a slap in the administration's face. In fact the Treasury Department is more than happy for Congress to rework the tax proposal. At one point, in desperation, the Treasury Department was going to put forward five different proposals and let the Ways and Means Committee choose whichever one it likes.

Hello there:

A

statement

With all good will we plan to bring Phoenix before the public every Thursday. Phoenix will contain news, information, features, art, reviews, opinions and advertisements.

More importantly, as we see the matter, Phoenix will be a public medium for those interested in studying and practicing journalism.

We hope that Phoenix will not be merely another communication medium. We aim at better communication, not more communication. The college and those interested in the college need such a publication.

Interested readers have the happy ability to increase and reinforce the vitality of a newspaper. We ask your continued interest and we welcome your ideas and criticism.

—The Journalism Faculty

Slinging words with LBJ

By Brian Lawson

The presidency of the United States is one of the world's most prestigious offices. Along with it goes awesome power, and great respect and devotion from a loyal populace.

One honor, however, has long escaped the grasp of our presidents, but at long last it seems as though the award for "The Most Self-Effacing Mesianic Statement of the Year" will be won by our president.

Lyndon B. Johnson has sewn up the award for 1968 with this retort to a newsman's question: "How can you ask me, the leader of the Western world, a chicken shit question like that?"

Before marveling at the courage of the man for firing off his big guns so early in the year (the domestic hustings are yet to come, and Charles de Gaulle hasn't really hit his stride yet) the political sagacity of the move should be examined.

Baby Kisser

All through his career in the Senate, Johnson was a hard working, back corridor manipulator of his colleagues. His reputation as an arm twister and persuasive speaker was confined largely to the club-like atmosphere of the upper house. After he rode to victory with Jack Kennedy, Johnson slipped quietly into his role as personal envoy, baby kisser, and obsequious middle man. And for three years the world marveled at the tall lanky man who spoke with sincere conviction and spent a lot of time traveling from here to there.

With all the sincerity and humility he could muster the new president begged the nation to work with him to help the poor, misguided, and misaligned peoples of the world. He humbly assumed his duties, and with great sorrow and a heavy heart used his 1964 mandate to cut back on poverty's war to help fight Vietnam's war.

Political experts began to question the "new" image of the man. Was this the "real" Johnson, the fast driving, dirty-joke telling man of the Texas soil that had lain dormant so many years? Or was this the opening salvo in a titanic battle with Charles de-Gaulle, America's answer to the force de frappe? Or was it a smokescreen for new commitment, new taxes, or new domestic programs? Whatever secret the new image held, it promised to be a humorous counterpoint to the real problems of the world.

The now famous "chicken shit" statement hit the press in early January, It soon became obvious Johnson was finally making his long awaited move for the title "Messiah Emeritus MCMLXVIII". Apparently Johnson feels the title rightly belongs to an American. It has been held too long by Charles de Gaulle and various leaders of emerging African nations. Only Mao Tse Tung has managed to break the tradition and win the award for a major world power in the last decade. And so the metamorphasis of the man has been a madness with meaning, a determined drive to bring new honor and glory to America.

It is, of course, not a closed race. No move has yet been made by a leader from the communist block. Still to be heard from are Leonid Brezhnev, Mao Tse Tung, Charles de Gaulle, Harold Wilson or 1967's winner Gamal Nasser. These front runners could be conceivably pressed by certain dark horse candidates, but no one should be able to overtake Lyndon Johnson's "chicken shit" utterance.

BUDGET CUTS MAY MEAN STARVATION

Governor Ronald Reagan has proposed a record $5.7 billion budget for the upcoming year–but for California's higher education it appears that austerity is just around the corner.

Reagan will present his case for economy education to a largely unsympathetic State College Board of Trustees at Cal State Fullerton today.

Unlike the University Regents, the trustees can only make recommendations – they have no legislative powers. And Reagan's budget chopping still has to confront a defiant State Legislature.

Reagan's Threats

The focal point of the gathering storm is the student. Reagan is trying to reduce the burden upon the taxpayer by having the student pay higher fees and tuition. His threats of budget cuts are designed to force the trustees into a choice of reducing enrollment in order to maintain quality or to give-in to the Governor's demands.

At SF State there is pessimism concerning the budget cuts. Daniel Feder, Dean of Academic Planning, said he is "beginning to hear that a number of faculty are planning to submit resignations."

"The budget cuts aren't austerity," he said, "they're starvation."

Glenn Smith, vice president of administrative and business affairs believes a sharp increase in student fees is inevitable.

"I think students will suffer a definite increase in fees," he said. "A likely option is that a lot of people won't get to go to state colleges."

Who Will Pay

Few realize education is an industry and the student is the consumer. The only valid relationship between them is monetary. Someone must pay the bill.

The college, of course, suffers from the same ills.

Salary increases have been subpar to competitive scales with other state colleges throughout the nation. The trustees requested a 16.8 percent increase for next year, and Reagan is willing to grant only a 7.5 percent hike. This fact has hurt recruiting.

Reagan has all but quashed over $18 million in new programs designed to improve teaching conditions.

Ironically, the Governor has approved 1,122 new faculty positions for the state colleges next year. Officials are skeptical whether qualified personnel will be available to fill these jobs.

Part-Time Faculty

SF State alone had to hire a record number of part- and non-Ph.D faculty last year for this year's instruction.

On the enrollment question, Reagan's "economy task force" has heaped new pressures upon an already over-burdened situation. They recommend expansion of existing state colleges as a cheap alternative to building new colleges.

The task force is composed of businessmen and professional advisors who believe $100 million could be saved in the next seven or eight years if plans for new colleges are scrapped.

Colleges like SF State and Sacramento State, they believe, could eventually be expanded to accomodate 25,000 to 30,000 students.

But "projected enrollments" is ambiguous. Feder said SF State is presently operating close to optimum enrollment with eventual plans for a maximum 20,000 students.

Up, Up and...

"In building and construction," he said, "we haven't anyplace to go except up." In view of other cuts, Feder was doubtful about maintaining quality.

If increased fees are thought inevitable by the trustees, there is speculation that they might make token concessions to Reagan's demands.

But for the meantime, things are the way they are. Last semester, Devere Pentony, dean of behavioral sciences, spoke for many sentiments when he said that "the exodus from the California State Colleges is going to equal the exodus from Egypt."

Prof calls for funds, gets instant criticism

Associate professor of philosophy, James Syfers, believes SF State administrators have "completely confused the events which occurred at the Dec. 6, Administration Building demonstration" and has started a "Fund for the Eleven" to ensure a fair trial for those students charged with misdemeanors at the protest.

Syfers began his fund drive Jan. 24, by circulating an appeal letter to all faculty in the School of Humanities. The letter drew a rebuttal from Urban Whitaker, year-round operation coordinator of the Department of International Relations, and this touched off a whole series of literary potshots between the two.

In his original letter Syfers outlined his own reasons for starting the fund drive, stating that "it was wrong to single out a few students from among the many who actively participated in the protest.

"It will not do to say that the 11 were 'leaders,' as distinct from the 'led,' and the law recognizes no such distinction."

Can't Condone

"If and when a law is violated, everyone who violates that law is liable; otherwise it ceases to be law and becomes something else.

"No educational institution can condone this use of law, let alone practice it; at the very least such an institution can no longer purport to teach the philosophy of law."

Whitaker responded with an open memorandum to Syfers expressing surprise that he was "more interested in freeing the 11 than in apprehending any others who were guilty.

"Do you know," he asked Syfers, "that others in fact did violate the law? Do you know whether or not sufficient evidence is available against them if they did?"

Against Arrest

Syfers, however, feels that the Dec. 6 events warrant nothing more than the usual disciplinary hearing by the college.

"To cause the arrest and trial of these 11 students, with the attendant anxieties, considerable costs, and possible consequences to their lives seems so wholly disproportionate I am led to the conclusion that they are being made the scapegoats for all the troubles surrounding, and in the wake of, Dec. 6."

Whitaker said that he could "hardly agree with Syfers, that the matter either could or should be handled by 'usual disciplinary hearings.'

"Any time we decide to treat lightly this kind of violent anarchism, we are inviting the termination of rational academic procedures for the resolution of our problems."

Asked for Case

He closed his letter by charging Syfers to make "a convincing case in favor of allowing groups of students to 'rule or wreck.'

"Otherwise," he said, "I will not only decline to support your 'Fund for the Eleven' but will urge our colleagues not to support it."

The letter drew an answering open note from Syfers, dated Feb. 1, in which he labeled Whitaker's "rule or wreck" notion "absurd."

"Whitaker misses the whole point of my efforts," said Syfers.

The sole purpose of my fund drive is to solicit money so that the people charged can benefit from adequate legal counsel, which they, themselves cannot afford."

Little Support

To date Syfers has met with a less than enthusiastic reception to his fund drive, and checks received from the Humanities Department total just $72.

"Most of those that I've talked to don't want to have anything to do with supporting the arrested students in any way," he said.

"To put it another way, no one will touch the fund with a 10 foot pole."

Rehearing planned on Gater attack

President John Summerskill and the four students he suspended last semester for alleged involvement in the Nov. 6 attack on the Gater staff have faced a dilemma caused by a little-publicized administration rule.

The rule, which is included in the "general body of college law", provides that a school hearing must be held within 30 days of charges being made in cases involving student suspensions.

Following the attack in the Gater office, for which nine members of the Black Students Union were arraigned, President Summerskill was obligated to convene a hearing of the college Board of Appeals and Review, according to presidential assistant Tish Kimball.

At the time of the hearing, however, the accused students were charged in San Francisco Municipal Court with two counts of felonius assault and one count of conspiracy to commit assault for the Nov. 6 attack.

Couldn't Testify

Their lawyers refused to let them testify at the Board hearing for fear of prejudicing their case in court.

"The members of the board were not aware of the fact that the students were not going to testify before they had their court trial," contends Hiram Smith, one of the team lawyers defending the students.

"But since these students were under suspension we felt it would be best to go ahead with the hearing and try to exonerate them," Smith added.

Because of the 30-day rule Summerskill could not postpone the board hearing until the court trial was completed. And because of the pending court trial the students could not testify in their own defense at the hearing.

Four Suspensions

As a result of this dilemma four of the students were suspended without their side of the story being heard and Summerskill came under fire from militant student groups for placing the black students in "double jeopardy".

At the time of the hearing, however, Summerskill offered to reopen the case if the students or their lawyers could provide "new information" in the case.

The students' lawyers recently took advantage of Summerskill's offer by promising to present some "new information", but only on the condition that Summerskill wait until the courts are finished with the case before they give it to him.

Trial Postponed

The case has been postponed three times and is now scheduled for Feb. 29 before Judge Leo Friedman.

Summerskill has responded to this offer by "conditionally" reinstating two students, Ben Stewart and Winston Hearring, and providing for a new board hearing after the court trial is concluded.

The suspensions of the other two students, George Murray and Jack Alexis, terminated with the end of last semester.

In letters to Stewart, chairman of the BSU, and Hearring, Summerskill said:

"In order to be fair to you I am lifting your suspension from San Francisco State College effective this date until such time as it is possible for the Board of Appeals and Review to receive the additional information on your case and to make any further recommendations to me which they judge appropriate."

New Information

There is speculation that the "new information" may be the actual testimony of the accused students.

This would seem to be a change of position by Summerskill. Originally, Summerskill suspended the nine accused students before their hearing by the board. Now, he is allowing the remaining two students to attend class until further decision by the board.

Summerskill's assistant, Tish Kimball, sees no change of position by President Summerskill.

"We are in a different set of circumstances now than at the first board hearing," Miss Kimball says. "President Summerskill is responsible for the safety of this campus. He had to take immediate action then as a measure of protection."

"What we want, after all, is the best justice possible for these students. President Summerskill is trying to be as fair as possible by letting the students attend class until they have a new board hearing," Miss Kimball says.

Questionable

"This semester is the only semester in question now, and it would be useless to hold a new board hearing if the students were not allowed to register in the first place. That would be a mockery of justice," she said.

Militant student groups such as MAPS have charged Summerskill with submitting to outside political pressures in suspending the students before they had the first board hearing. Administration officials deny the charge.

MAPS also charges that the administration attitude that the college campus is somehow isolated from the outside community has placed the black students in "double jeopardy". They maintain that it is wrong for a student to have to be tried twice by two different agencies for the same charge.

Miss Kimball denies the charge of "double jeopardy". She says that the "courts are clear that the college campus is entitled to handle its own affairs".

Proposed GE program emphasizes electives

A proposal for a new General Education Program featuring a strong emphasis on electives and interdisciplinary programs will go to the Academic Senate in March for approval.

The proposed program, developed by the Ad Hoc Committee on General Education, will cater to the student's individual needs and interests and would be an undergraduate elective rather than a lower division requirement program.

Dean of Academic Planning John Sheedy, chairman of the ad hoc committee, criticized the present General Education Program calling it impersonal and inadequate in fulfilling student needs.

In its interim report to the Academic Senate, the committee concluded that a new program should include inter-area, area and block enrollment programs.

The inter-area programs would be organized around central themes, issues or methodologies. The courses would be designed and taught by faculty from two or more areas.

The area programs would be organized as "clusters," two or three related courses taken at the same time such as in the social sciences or humanities.

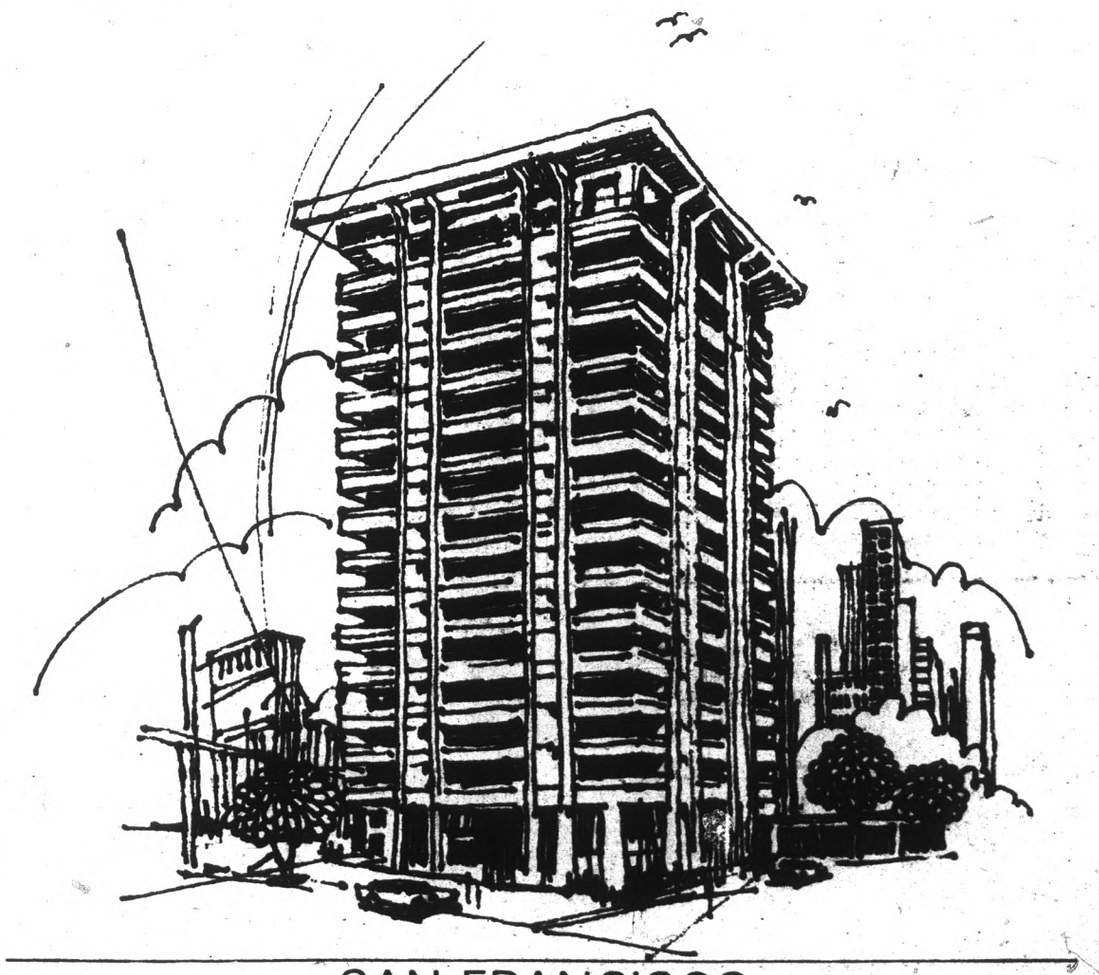
The block enrollment would involve enrolling the same students in two or three otherwise discreet courses.

Courses by Choice

"With this program students and faculty will be involved with the courses by choice and mutual interest rather than merely fulfilling a requirement," Sheedy said.

The general studies courses in the program, according to the committee, should not be restricted and may range from the very specific to the very general. The courses should stress active participation on the part of the students by emphasizing problem solving, individual assignments, group discussion and field experience whenever possible.

To encourage students to take courses outside the area of their greatest competence, the committee recommended that students be allowed to elect either pass/fail or letter grades for any or all of the general studies courses.



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Visitors with a mission

"The History of Bastardy" will be discussed by Peter Laslett, March 12 at 12:30 p. m. in the Main Auditorium.

Laslett, the College Lecture Series second guest speaker, is a Fellow of Cambridge University and a professor of politics and the history of social structure.

He has worked with a group for some time on a scholarly study of bastardy throughout history, exploring the subject of Western society.

Editor, Historian

Lastlett, who is most prominent as a historian, is editor of "Philosophy, Politics and Society." His most famous work is "The History of John Locke."

Curtis D. Mac Dougall, professor of journalism at Northwestern University, is scheduled to speak here March 19. His topic will be "The Press and American Foreign Policy."

MacDougall's textbook, "Interpretative Reporting," now in its fifth edition, is used by journalism students throughout the country.

Population Expert

On March 28, ecologist S. P. R. Charter will speak on "Religious Faith and Technology." Prominent in the field of cybernation and population studies, Charter is consultant to the Rhode Island Institute of Research Design.

His chief book, "Man on Earth," is a preliminary evaluation of the ecology of man. He is also editor of "Man on Earth" subscription.

Author of "America's Future in the Pacific," the Hon. John Carter Vincent, will discuss "The US, China and Viet Nam" on April 30.

Asian Affairs

Vincent, a former Secretary of State for Asian Affairs, is now at Harvard University as director of East Asian studies. He is currently visiting all of South East Asia and will speak here immediately on his return.

Admission to all the lectures is free.

New ruling by the Selective Service may change fate of 3000 students

Recent changes in draft deferment laws will strike approximately 3,000 SF State graduate students.

The Selective Service System has chosen to place individual deferments for critical occupations and essential activities under the control of local draft boards.

Previously, the SSS published a list of deferments for critical occupations and essential activities. All individuals falling into these categories were automatically exempt.

Now the local boards will decide on each individual case. This will put the students at the mercy of their draft boards.

Gary Tobin, an unclassified graduate student studying history, said, "it's unfair – I don't think the draft board representatives know the times of the community. They are not going to be qualified to make these choices.

"The entire draft system places too much emphasis on the social-economic factors and too little with the individual. Instead of trying to work out a new system they are just changing within the framework that is basically inadequate.

Part of the change in deferment laws was to suspend deferments for graduate studies in all fields except certain medical specialities.

Students who are not in their second or later year of graduate study after this semester will have to go into the ministry, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or optometry to get a draft deferment.

"There will be a change in the composition of the graduate student body," Donald Castleberry, dean of graduate students said. "I foresee an increase in women, veterans, older men and the medically exempt as graduate candidates. No longer will we see an abundance of students under 25."

Castleberry said that education will be one of the major fields to suffer from the deferment law change. There is already a shortage of qualified teachers, men and women, and the crisis will get greater.

Many departments here will feel the strain when they try to recruit qualified graduate students and assistants.

"A lot of people who planned to enter graduate studies will go on to something else – they won't take the chance of getting called in the middle of their studies," Tobin said.

KBHK: a new TV station lights up

KBHK enters the ultra-high frequency television field with the determination of a Kaiser Jeep, but with just as many hills to climb.

Kaiser Broadcasting's channel 44 was the first UHF TV station in San Francisco. Channels 14-83 encompass the UHF spectrum.

KBHK is confident it has tapped a new, growing market. "Growth has to be in UHF," Bill Davis, promotion director and SF State grad, said. The very-high-frequency band (VHF), from channels 2-13 is full, held mainly by the three networks.

UHF television was authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in April, 1952. More power is needed for UHF broadcasting because the frequency of the broadcast signal is more intense than VHF signals.

No More VHF

The FCC grants licenses free to new UHF stations, at the rate of one or two new stations a week, Davis said. Entrepreneurs buying a VHF station must pay a tremendous price for a license from the person or company selling it. There are no open VHF channels for the FCC to donate.

"Why pay a huge sum for a worthless scrap of paper, the VHF license? We're spending our money instead on equipment and programming. All our local programs are in color," he said.

Promotion Director Davis is a 1958 graduate from SF State's Radio-Television-Film Department.

Davis places KBHK's immediate goal at equalling the audience of the Bay Area's other independent station, KTVU, channel 2. KTVU rates its average "high-rated show such as a travel or special show" at about 150,000 families, with close to four persons a family. For Giants baseball, the figure is "phenomenal – about 300,000 families."

Phase Out

The bulk of 44's broadcasting may exemplify the "programming wasteland" damned by Newton Minow, former FCC chairman. "My Friend Flicka," "Mr. Ed," "The Honeymooners" and "Dobie Gillis" are presently shown. These "will be phased out as soon as possible," Davis promises.

Don Sherwood and Carter B. Smith, happy-go-lucky morning disc jockies, will begin the "Sherwood-Smith Report," on March 18. The 10 p. m. show will emphasize local news and commentary. Other members of the news department are mainly former newspapermen from the eastern U. S. who are "informed and alive."

No Rating Yet

Random poll ratings have not been interpreted yet, Davis said. Meanwhile, he gauges the audience by ticket requests for the Joe Dolan Show (there is a backlog of order for 2-3 weeks), phone calls about programming, and entries into a daily win-a-bicycle drawing.

The Dolan Show is the only program open to the public.

Kaiser's is not the only UHF television channel in Northern California, nor was it the first. KGSC, channel 36, of San Jose, was the UHF pioneer here. But KBHK was the first "in a major status," Davis said. The other UHF station does not broadcast daily. He expects that Metromedia, a national TV and radio corporation, will soon purchase KGSC.

The FCC governs programming only in a limited extent, Davis explained. The type of shows outlined in the station's license request must be upheld.

Vaszko a prize winner

James Vaszko, senior Journalism major and former editor of the Gater, was awarded a $500 student scholarship by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation for his editorial appearing in the Oct. 23 issue.

In his winning editorial, "Peace Lost," Vaszko commented on the demonstration Oct. 20 in Oakland:

"Billed as a protest against war in general, and the Vietnam War in particular, more than a little violence bubbled over. Not all of it was perpetrated by the Oakland Police Department.

Marble Throwing

"We do not mean to say that the majority of the demonstrators were violent. Such was not the case. But it is the vocal minority which is always identified with protest movements. We fear the Peace Movement has not been spared that fate.

"Rock, bottle and marble throwing and commandeering and destruction of parked cars by demonstrators took place on every corner over a 14-square block area. Protestors actually tried to pull drivers out of moving vehicles in attempts to block downtown intersections.

"It reminds us of the U. S. argument that the Vietnam war is being waged for peace. That argument is hooted down by the Viet protestors as a contradiction in terms.

"We would hope that there is no double standard involved in the minds of those committed to peace. Idealism was never built on double standards. Nor have moral victories ever been won by them."

Matching Grant

Competition judges were Roger Tatarian, vice president and editor, United Press International; Hubbard Keavy, executive editor, Laguna Beach News-Post; George Beebe, senior managing editor, Miami Herald.

Sponsored by the Hearst Foundation, which does not participate in the judging, awards and scholarship totalling $50,000 are given each year under its Journalism Award Program.

A matching grant of $500 was given to the Journalism Department.

Poetry editor here Monday.

The Poetry Center will host Marvin Bell, poetry editor for "The North American Review," in the Gallery Lounge at 1 p.m. Monday, March 4.

Bell, who has published four books and is working on a fifth, has written seven anthologies and has contributed to various periodicals.

Tell was educated at Alfred University, Syracuse University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Iowa where he is presently the assistant professor of the Writers Workshop.

Other guests to appear in the poetry reading series include: James Tate (March 6), Phillip Whalen (March 11), Jonathan Griffin (March 13), Daniel Langton (March 20), James Liddy (March 25), Mitton Kessler (March 27), Open Student Reading (April 3), James Wright (April 17), Diane di Prima (April 24), Jack Marshall and Kathleen Fraser (April 29), Pegasus Reading (May 1), and Discovery Reading (May 15.)

TOPSY–TURVY

The modern art of today is often very confusing. Pity the poor man who was responsible for hanging "Le Bateau" by Henri Emile Beniot Matisse upside down in the Museum of Modern Art, New York. In the 47-day period "La Bateau" was capsized 116,000 people had passed through the gallery.

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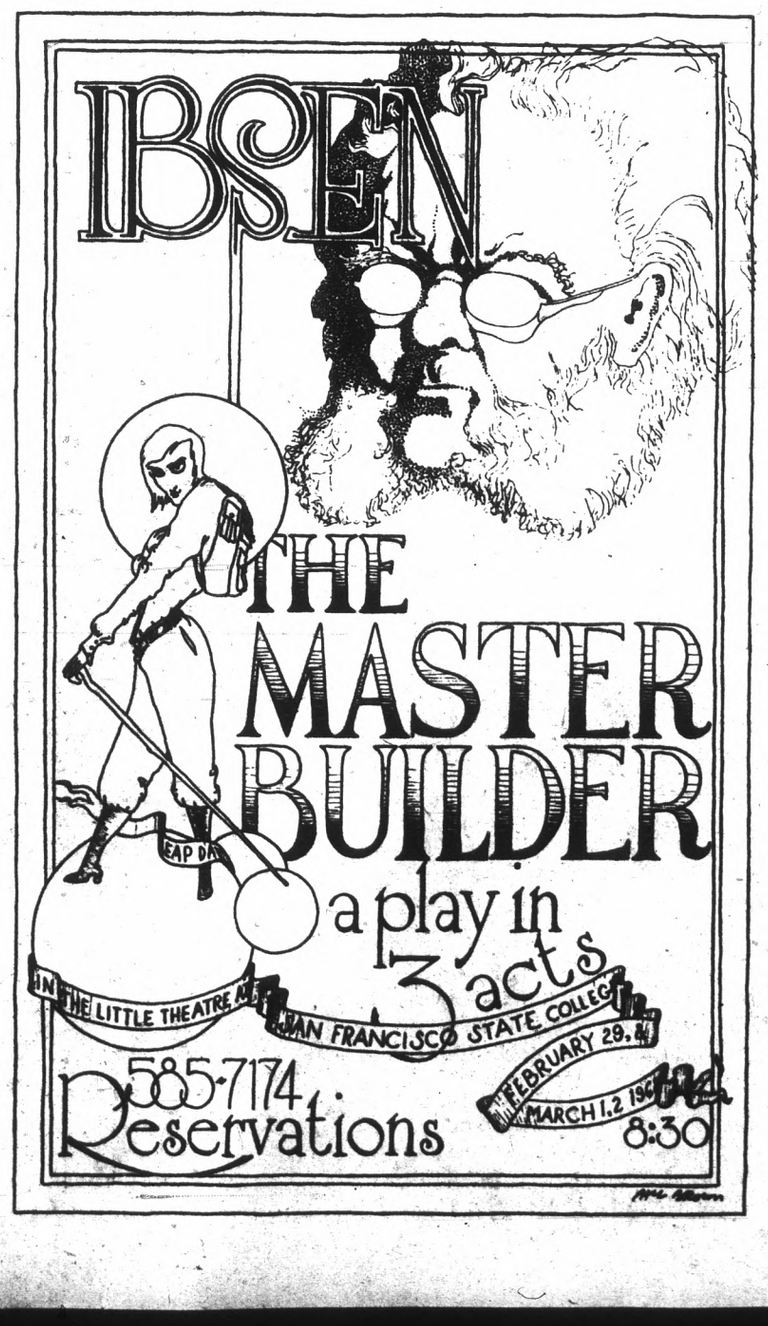

Handy surges up with an old friend

By Steve Toomajian

A musician's career often progresses in stages to which he will never again return.

Artistic growth implies forward movement instead of regression.

But saxophonist John Handy, graduate of SF State and professional musician since the mid-fifties, has reached into the past to find something new.

He is once again playing with violinist Mike White in the new John Handy Concert Ensemble, a combo which may prove to be Handy's most exciting.

Handy, White, pianist Mike Nock, bassist Bruce Cale, and drummer Larry Hancock will be playing at the Both/And through this weekend.

White's previous stay with John Handy in 1965-66 was a high point in both men's careers. Each man reached his peak in popularity and each had reached at least a temporary peak in creativity.

White and Handy split in November, 1966. White became a sideman in a number of groups and Handy led combos of varying instrumentation.

Both men improved their technical mastery of their instruments and both ventured into more and more difficult areas of music.

Having grown independently of each other, they are trying once again to grow together.

The new quintet has been together for not quite two weeks. In addition to its nightly sessions at the Both/And the unit gave two stirring concerts last Friday night to a pair of overflow audiences in the University of California Bear's Lair.

The ensemble at that time was working its way out of the usual problems faced by a new goup.

Individual styles had not been refined and compressed into a tight, collective approach, and detailed finesse was still missing.

But there were moments-many of them-which indicated a bright future for this aggregation.

Mike White's presence alone is a major asset. The unorthodox possibilities he holds are limitless.

His tone, so different from that of the other instruments, saturates the whole texture of the group sound.

During the Mike Nock ballad "Projections," White's long, continous strokes within the revolving, wavy rhythmic flow sounded indentical to a tambura drone .... eerie, inevitable, wiry, passively hypnotic.

Simply by the nature of his instrument, White's own solos are remarkably free. He can swoop and bend his tones into big semi-circles or small curls, bear down on two strings at once, or saw his way nimbly through a standard blues scale.

But the nature of White's instrument also presents one very big problem. The violin sound, in a modern jazz context, can be limited by unimaginative piano accompaniment.

White's best solos came when pianist Nock laid out. When Nock played chords in the 1940's bebop style, things got bogged down. White was then forced to improvise off of thick, immobile chords

John Handy

Nock sometimes solved the problem by playing a series of "rolling chords." These are continous runs with both hands up and down the basic scale of a piece. The notes come in clusters or bunches, and roll onto one another with great rhythmic momemtum. Over this background, White had a wider range of notes to choose from.

Bassist Cale and drummer Hancock are very, very strong. Hancock has quick hands and is not thrown by intricate passages. Cale has an exceptionally clear way of becoming the center–the pulse –of the music.

His function is indispensable.

The whole point of Handy's music is to give life. A nervous pulse must be at the center.

In everything the ensemble plays, the pulse is the essence of the piece. It is what makes a song move and breathe, giving off human electricity.

It's working again for John Handy and Mike White. The rough spots still need to be worked out. But both men, and the rest of the ensemble, are centered in their music.

If they continue to grow from the Center, nothing will go wrong.

Bill Evans concludes jazz series

Pianist Bill Evans will close out the University of California jazz cabaret series with a concert tomorrow m
orrow night in the Bear's Lair.

Evans will play two sets, starting at 9 and ll p. m. Tickets are priced at $1 for students.

Evans blends all the components of his music – melody, harmony, rhythm – into a distinctive and personal style, and is particularly well known for his sensitive treatment of ballads.

Kind of Blue

In addition to performances with bass and drum accompaniment, Evans has ventured into other musical contexts. He played an integral role in the classic Miles Davis record album, "Kind of Blue."

His most daring albums from a rhythmic standpoint are accompanied only by guitarist Jim Hall, "Undercurrent" and "Intermodulation," and the two albums on which Evans accompanies himself by way of double and triple tracking.

Evans' concert comes after two sellout concerts by vibist Cal Tjader and saxophonist John Handy.

Jazz Apex

The 1968 Cal jazz program will reach its apex April 19 and 20 with a three-concert festival featuring some of the most innovative and popular performers in modern music.

The partial lineup includes Miles Davis and the Gil Evans orchestra, Carmen McRae, Cecil Taylor, Herbie Hancock, Billy Taylor, Earl Hines, Denny Zeitlin, Thelonius Monk, the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Jazz Orchestra, and Wes Montgomery.

EASY TO TAKE

Tjader lures capacity crowd to Bear's Lair

By Steve Toomajian

Vibraphonist Milt Jackson, like any innovative artist, has his imitators. Cal Tjader is one of the best.

Tjader, an SF State graduate, has been a professional musician since the mid - '50's. He has transposed Jackson's flowing, convoluted, percussive style into several musical areas and has gained one of the largest and most diverse mass of followers.

Tjader consistently attracts capacity crowds wherever he plays, and Feb. 16 was no exception.

Music fans, most of them college students, overflowed the University of California Bear's Lair as the Tjader unit initiated Cal's 1968 jazz cabaret series.

Latin Style

Tjader's present quintet, with the potent conga drummer Armand Peraza, is into the familiar Latin bag for which Tjader is so famous.

Peraza, pianist Al Zulaica, bassist Stan Gilbert and drummer Carl Burnett conjure up a crowded and precise rhythmic backdrop.

Gilbert is by far the most imaginative member of the rhythm section. He plays forcefully and cleanly, with full control of the farthest reaches of his instrument.

But even Gilbert's relatively free conception could not save the group sound from becoming overly stiff.

Swings Hard

Tjader believes his playing can swing hardest when superimposed over a busy, unified, and crisply executed fabric.

He's right. The music swings very hard. But it also becomes monotonous after about half an hour.

Additionally, Tjader tends to fall into a repetitive shaping of his phrases because the rhythm section is not spurring him into something new.

His technique and timing do not suffer. His harmonic and rhythmic imagination do.

Tjader's concerts no longer display versatility. His explorations into Oriental music and other unusual formats have ebbed.

Though he has done much to popularize jazz by stretching its vocabulary into other lands, he has slowed down considerably at a time when the contemporary music scene is changing faster than ever before.

The new heroes are Bobby Hutcherson, Gary Burton, and Roy Ayers. The king is still Milt Jackson. And Cal Tjader is floating with the mainstream.

BEATLES RETREAT TO SYLVAN CENTER

RISHIKESH, India AR – With two Beatles and Mia Farrow meditating inside and the other two Beatles on the way, guards and three rings of barbed wire are keeping youthful mobs out of Maharishi Maheshi Yogi's sylvan center for transcendental meditation.

The estranged Mrs. Frank Sinatra arrived Friday with George Harrison and John Lennon and their wives. Ringo Starr and Paul McCartney are expected soon.

FREEDOM FOR ADOPTIVE CHILDREN challenges any SF State couple to adopt, or even try to adopt, a baby from any of the three agencies in this state. Certainly you cannot adopt one of their precious babies. In the name of "adoption fee," over $25,000,000 (twenty-five million) worth of babies were sold in California since 1960. 3340A-22nd st., San Francisco 94110.

Lot 49

by Geoff Link

Bob Dylan's latest album

Now that Bob Dylan has finally released a new album, I know how the Elizabethans must have felt when Henry V first came out: It wasn't quite as good as the two preceding plays, but it was still better than anybody else was doing at the time.

And that's how it is with "John Wesley Harding." The analogy is not perfect, however, because Dylan clearly is working outside the style of "Blonde on Blonde" and "Highway 61."

Much of this LP, and particularly "I'll Be Your Baby Tonight," could easily be background music for "Visions of Johanna" ("The country music station plays soft,/But there's nothing, really nothing to turn off").

Country and Western

Country and western is not new to Dylan. In earlier albums, though, other musical genres predominated and Hank Williams' influence was less apparent.

But now Dylan really is bringing it all back home. "My first idol was Hank Williams," Dylan wrote in a poem. And later he wrote: "if someone thinks norman mailer is more important than hank williams, that's fine. i have no arguments an i never drink milk."

Dylan borrows freely from the country and western artist's instrumental and vocal techniques, but the influence is not just musical. A line like "And I bowed my head and cried" is familiar to anyone who used to listen to Grand Ol' Opry.

Leadbelly is here, too. His "Good Night, Irene" provides the melody for "I Pity the Poor Immigrant" and "Down Along the Cove" borrows his phrasing.

No Imitator

Dylan is no imitator, and these influences no more detract from his efforts than the fact that some of Shakespeare's plots originated with Holinshed's "Chronicles."

So far, most reviewers of "John Wesley Harding" have admitted that the Dylan of 1965 and 1966 made them feel a bit like Mr. Jones. However, the 1968 version of Bob Dylan is easier to handle, they say.

An Associated Press writer claims "The dreams on this LP can be understood by even those who aren't 'Dylan scholars'." "The Ballad of Frankie Lee and Judas Priest," Time magazine says, "is a parable on temptation: Judas lure Jesus into a bawdyhouse, where he dies."

Simple Style

Dylan's style here is deceptively simple. The lyrics are less surreal and imagistic than some of his earlier songs, but they cannot be dismissed easily. His abrupt departure from the visionary rock of "Blonde on Blonde" in favor of a more traditional setting for his lyrics is perhaps the most deceiving.

The title song "John Wesley Harding," seeming to be a throwback to earlier days of simplistic, straightforward lyrics, further cloaks his intent.

John Wesley Hardin (minus the "g") was the most notorious of the Texas outlaws, but Dylan makes him a hero, almost in the manner of Guthrie's "Pretty Boy Floyd." Dylan's song. though, is not so clearcut.

Adding the "g" to Hardin could perhaps be just a poetical device, since the tune appears to come from the old folksong "John Hardy." Dylan says the name always sounded to him as if it should have a "g" but just who the new John Wesley Harding is will be left to the "Dylan scholars," for Dylan is far too accomplished a poet to have meant so trite a lyric to be taken literally.

Among the best cuts: "As I Went Out One Morning," "All Along the Watchtower" and "The Wicked Messenger." What they "mean" is up for grabs.

Healthy Influence

Though these may be some of Dylan's most lasting efforts, they probably will not be the most influential songs on the album. "John Wesley Harding." "Dear Landlord" and "I'll Be Your Baby Tonight" will have more impact on the pop market.

This will be a healthy influence, and is one that Dylan undoubtedly intended. With "Highway 61" and "Blonde on Blonde" he took rock about as far-out lyrically as it can go.

It was time to re-emphasize his musical roots. Time to do for country and western what Paul Butterfield and John Mayall have done for the blues.

Maybe now, through Dylan's influence, country and western will move into the cities and suburbs.

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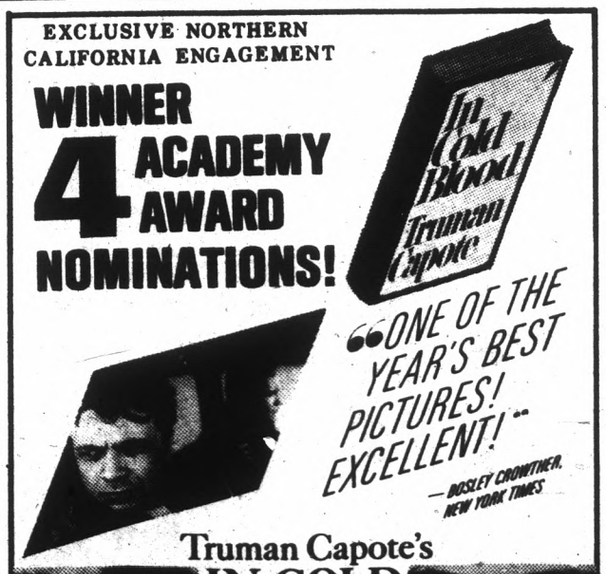

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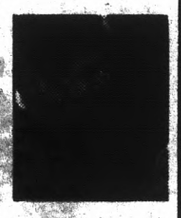

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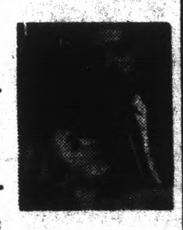

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IRC ZEROES IN ON COMMUNIST CHINA

With China embroiled in an internal struggle and in the forefront as a world power, students from SF State's International Relations Center (IRC) plan four briefings on the Chinese situation.

IRC coordinator Jeff Freed said the China series will probably focus on the cultural revolution, US - Chinese relations, Chinese relations with its neighbors and the military capabilities of the country.

International Relations Department Chairman, Marshall Windmiller, is one of the originators of the IRC. Under his guidance, along with Dean of Social Science Devere Pentony who heads up the China task force, students investigate world trouble spots and present public briefings are open to students.

In conjunction with the China presentations Freed hopes to bring in John Carter Vincent, the last US Ambassador to Mainland China, as a speaker. Carter lost his job with the State Department during the McCarthy era but was reinstated in 1954. He has since served as Consul General in Morocco and Algeria.

The IRC gave five briefings on Vietnam last semester; it plans four more on the Southeast Asian situation. Topics for consideration include an evaluation of the war, the politics of South Vietnam, relations of different political groups to the government and a questioning of where the war will lead to.

All briefings last approximately one hour and are augmented by pictures, graphs, films and other aids.

Efforts are being made to recruit more speakers for the center including informations officers from the Indian consulate in San Francisco and a speaker from the Cultural Conference in Havana, Cuba.

Film Showings

The IRC plans to show Felix Greene's "China" and a movie by former CBS correspondent David Schoenbrum, "Vietnam: How We Got In – How We Can Get Out."

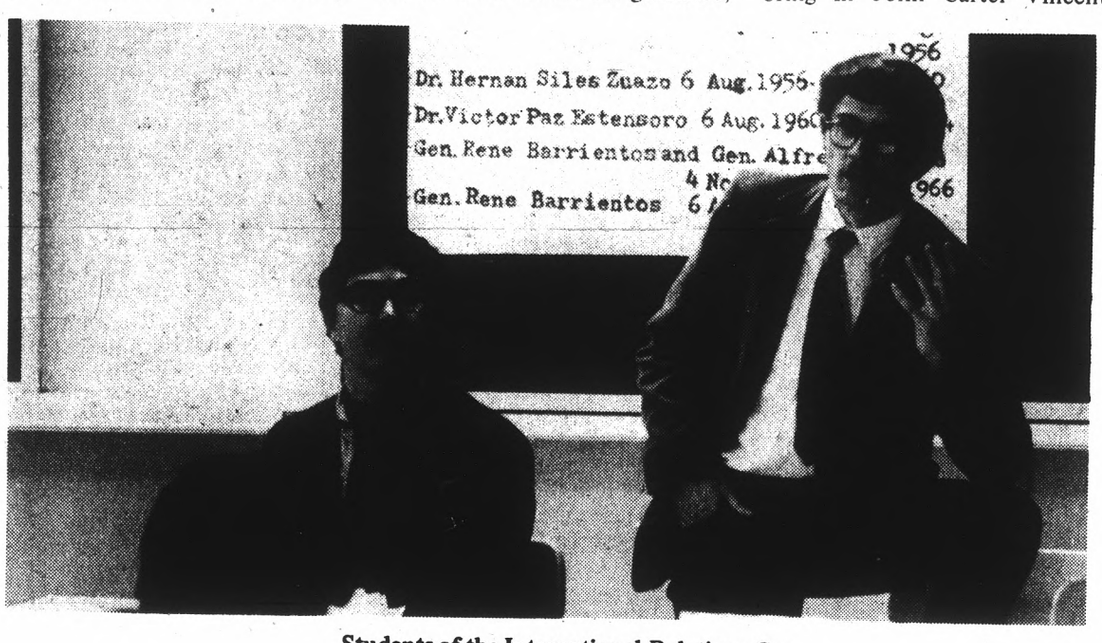
The center maintains a speakers bureau which sends out teams to give talks on any topic of international interest.

The IRC also maintains a library open to all students. It includes foreign magazines and publications not usually carried on the news stands: Gramna, the official organ of the Cuban Communist Party, the US Department of State Bulletin, the British Information Service Bulletin and the Vietnam Courier, a North Vietnamese publication.

Policy Conferences

The latest program within the center is an electronic international conference simulator. Students, knowledgeable in the foreign policy of a country, are seated around a room with head sets. In a control area a monitor is set up which can have students representing a country talk with those of another and try to work out agreements on issues.

Up to eight different countries may be represented at one time and all may be tuned in together. This process is also run by written messages which may be passed around the room by couriers.


Dr. Hernan Siles Zuazo 6 Aug. 1956
Dr. Victor Paz Estensoro 6 Aug. 1960
Gen. Rene Barrientos and Gen. Alfre
Gen. Rene Barrientos 6

Students of the International Relations Center discuss the theories of debray and the polisituation in Bolivia. From left: Gil Lusero, and Michael Chegwyn.

With a map of the Middle East as backdrop, IRC Task Force lecturer Mark Stein analyzes the problems of that political tinderbox.

A critical look at plight of Pueblo

By Lee Heidhues

Two spokesmen for the International Relations Department, SF State's foreign affairs center, believe there is more than meets the eye in the seizure of the intelligence ship Pueblo.

Marshall Windmiller, acting chairman of the department, and Jeff Freed, coordinator of the International Relations Center, are critical of Washington's version of the incident.

The Pueblo was seized by the North Koreans off the Korean coast on Jan. 23. The US said the vessel was in international waters at the time of the seizure. The North Koreans have charged the Pueblo's 83-man crew with violating territorial waters, justifying the capture.

Serious Damage

Windmiller said the Pueblo incident has "seriously damaged the position of the US in Asia."

He believes the North Koreans have created the crisis the North Vietnamese the idea, he said is to force the South Korean government to bring home some of its 49,000 troops fighting in Vietnam.

"North Korea's attempt to assassinate President Ching Hee Park plus the seizure of the Pueblo have made our Korean allies mad at us and made LBJ look like a fool," Windmiller said.

South Kores's anger apparently stems from the US lack of concern when North Korean commandos filtered into Seoul and attempted to execute Park. The US failed to protest this trenuously in the talks at the Panmunjom turce site.

munjom truce site.

Windmiller believes the North Koreans have "adopted a policy of embarrassing the US.

Spy Ship

Both Windmiller and Freed believe the Pueblo was on an el-

Both Windmiller and Freed believe the Pueblo was on an electronic spying mission. "That was more than likely in Korean waters," Freed said.

Windmiller was more direct: "The Pueblo was spying and spying is very annoying to the nation being spied upon."

Last June during the Israeli-Arab confrontation, the Israelis fired upon a US INtelligence ves-

fired upon a US Intelligence vessel, the Liberty, while it was off the Sinai Peninsula. Thirty-four Americans died in that attack. "The American government did not get nearly so exercised as it has over the Pueblo," Windmiller said.

"We customarily violate internatioanl law and territorial integrity whenever we want to, and it would not surprise me to learn that the Pueblo was well within North Korea's 12-mile limit," he said.

Warnings

A week after the Pueblo's seizure Newsweek, in its Periscope column, said the North

Koreans had warned the US on Jan. 9 to get the vessel out of Korean waters.

On Jan. 26 the Tokvo Sankei, a newspaper close to the Japanese government, reported the North Koreans had warned the US about tge Oyebi
the Pueblo two weeks before the seizure.

The article said the North Koreans warned the US it would "take resolute action if such activities are not discontinued within the next two weeks."

Freed believes the US knew about the warnings and "tried to bluff the North Koreans into attacking the ship.

Justified Seizure

The question of whether the Pueblo was in international waters when it was captured brings up the question of international law which states that if one nation's ships violates the territorial waters of another the seizure of that ship is justified.

Freed said the Pueblo may have been in territorial waters when it picked up the North Korean vessels on its radar, but then went into international waters to avoid capture.

"If the ship was in territorial waters the North Koreans have a good case," Freed said.

What the Pueblo was doing in the Korean area has been a question raised by many. Many American papers have speculated that the ship was possible a monitoring station for the National Security Agency or may also have been watching Chinese submarine activities.

Chinese Subs

The chinese now have 30 nuclear submarines with a missle range of some 500 miles.

Freed speculates that the US ignored North Korean warnings because President Johnson was looking for an excuse to call up the reserves.

No hippies, please

Howard Payne College is no longer a haven for hippie evolvement.

The school, located in Brownwood Texas, officially announced a policy Thursday barring "hippies and other bizarre personalities" from enrollment.

The announcement stated that "those who were not hippies when they enrolled but became so later will be asked either to change their ways or to withdraw."

The new policy also stated that "no student or person affiliated with the college will be permitted to use any kind of hallucinatory, habit-forming or harmful drug or alcohol."

State textbooks ignore theory of evolution

Ignoring Charles Darwin isn't unusual. His birthdate was the 12th of this month – but it's called Lincoln's birthday.

This is excusable, but ignoring Darwin in state elementary textbooks is not. This is like teaching astronomy without mentioning the stars.

The science texts, "Concepts in Science," adopted by California for grades one through six, contain nothing of Darwin or evolution. Other theories and scientists are discussed with ease.

Professor Lawrence Swan, of SF State's Biology Department, said evolution today should not be a controversial subject.

That Old Time Religion

Most objections to Darwin's theory traced to the fundamentalist religions. Others object because it is only a theory. Swan thinks this point of view is ridiculous.

"If Darwinism is a theory, than most of biology is a theory. Tracing a bone to a dinosaur is a theory. Claiming the earth is round is a theory." he said.

Not a Best Seller

There are many areas of the country where elementary texts do not sell if evolution or Darwin is mentioned, Swan said.

"To properly educate children," Swan said, "the philosophy as well as the facts of science should be taught. There is a great need to know that we as human beings are part of the animal kingdom.

"We're not just a product of a sudden miracle. We have genes that relate back to our earliest ancestors, he said.

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ON CAMPUS

— Liberals versus radicals —

Editor Max Ascoli of The Reporter magazine has given Phoenix permission to reprint this article in whole. The article appeared in the Feb. 8 issue of The Reporter. Copyright 1968 by The Reporter Magazine Company.

WILLIAM P. GERBERDING

ONE OF the recurrent problems for liberals in the United States is what their relationship with radicals should be. If liberals are defined roughly as those who accept the basic characteristics of the existing political and economic systems and who believe that the government should be an active instrument for improving the lot of our citizenry and perhaps of mankind as a whole; and if radicals are defined as those who seek fundamental changes in the political, social, and economic systems —some adhering to democratic norms and some not—then it is obvious that the relationship between liberals and radicals will usually be strained and often nonexistent. Only in periods of great stress and loss of confidence will liberals be drawn toward radical prescriptions and personalities. The 1930's are the classic example of how alluring this temptation can become at such times.

The distemper and division in the nation today are so intense that many liberals are receptive to radical analyses and conclusions, and therefore to radical politics. Many liberals, including this one, believe that the decision to intervene in Vietnam with American combat

troops was a grave strategic mistake; but whether the original intervention was wise or unwise, our massive presence there changes the situation entirely and renders it infinitely more difficult to try to answer the question of what should be done *now*.

In such agonizing times, it becomes more difficult to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate dissent, between constructive opposition and destructive adventuring, between those who honor humane and democratic values and those who do not. That there are anti-democratic extremists seeking to exploit the disaffection of the anti-Vietnam liberals and of the aroused Negro Americans should surprise no one. What is surprising and dangerous is the extent to which disaffected liberals have been willing to associate their names and activities with the extremists.

No Compromise

In the opinion of this writer it is wrong and destructive to embrace or even to adopt a tolerant attitude toward the radical politics of, for example, the New Left or the black racists. It is wrong—morally and intellectually—because these radicals, whatever may be their personal motives and however real and profound their grievances, do not offer liberal democrats an acceptable alternative, nor are they acceptable allies. They detest compromise, conciliation, and accommodation, the necessary elements of a democratic, tolerant, and humane policy; they accept violence as an appropriate means to whatever ends they happen to be pursuing at any given time, abjuring any serious moral or political calculations about which ends justify which means under what circumstances; they preach racial hatred and intolerance; their style is full of cant, hypocrisy, and self-righteousness; and their ultimate purposes are at best shrouded in mystery and riddled with naïve utopianism, and are at worst coercive and illiberal. Many of them have explicitly rejected liberal democracy as a sham and a fraud.

The ability to make basic distinctions is a cardinal virtue in politics. Liberals have long and properly been contemptuous of the frequent inability or unwillingness of those in this country who call themselves conservatives to dissociate themselves from the radical Right, i.e., those whose techniques and purposes are essentially and occasionally explicitly anti-democratic. Most men of the Right condemn the Klan, the Minutemen, and the Nazis; but too many of them have not been willing to repudiate the many other wild men, whether Birchers or local vendors of related poison. And so we watch with amusement as, say, William F. Buckley, Jr.—McCarthy apologist and, more lately, clever spokesman for a kind of sophisticated and somewhat housebroken rightist viewpoint—attacks Robert Welch but defends the John Birch Society, and finds himself the object of bitter attacks from his erstwhile admirers. How, we ask ourselves, can experienced, knowledgeable, and apparently reasonably decent people like Buckley put themselves into such absurd and demeaning postures?

ALTHOUGH perceiving this moral and intellectual fuzziness in others, many liberals have not been as alive to the related dangers among themselves. Thus it was a rare treat to learn recently that the Northern California regional officers of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) resigned en masse because the national board of SANE rejected their request that it purge itself of what the Northern California officers called "anti-democratic and anti-American elements." Silence or an attitude of indulgence has been a more typical response of liberals to the excesses of some of the radicals. When, for example, an officer of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was recently reported as having said that "When an institution is without legitimacy, it is without rights, it is without the right of free speech," how many liberals view this as the blatantly illiberal pronouncement that it most certainly is?

In addition to these basic questions about who is morally and intellectually an acceptable ally in an emergency, there is the practical question of the likely consequences of co-operation with or even of an indulgent attitude toward the New Left and the black racists. It seems obvious to me that association with these elements is a political liability and, therefore, destructive of the very purposes for which I think liberal democrats ought pre-eminently to be striving, i.e., a satisfactory termination of the war and an imaginative, creative, and unprecedentedly costly attack upon the unacceptable realities of Negro life in this country. (There are, of course, many other problems that need attention, but they do not at least currently involve the explosive force and immense tragedy of the two mentioned.) Among liberals, there is always tension between those who are willing and able to look the hard facts in the face and those to whom moral posturing and denigration of the political processes are the more comfortable responses. It is the latter who, despite their adherence to democratic norms, are the most susceptible to sentimentality and confusion about such phenomena as the New Left and the black racists.

The Beneficiaries

What "facts" am I suggesting need to be faced? The following discussion includes some with an uncontestable status as fact, while others are more arguable. My only claims are that where I have substituted opinion for fact it is because the facts are not conclusively known and that these opinions deserve to be taken seriously.

First and foremost, an overwhelming majority of the body politic rejects violence as a permissible method of altering policies and conditions in this country. It is fashionable these days to point out that violence has always been a conspicuous element in American life; that a case can be made—and I agree—for its legitimacy under extreme conditions; that many Negroes have despaired of achieving their rightful aspirations through nonviolent methods; that violence has indeed "worked" in alerting many more people to such realities as Negro deprivations and the depths of dissatisfaction with the administration's policies in Vietnam. All this is true, but it is a beguiling non sequitur to conclude that therefore liberals will profit politically from an attitude that condones or even encourages violence. Anyone who believes that is fooling himself and, more importantly, helping sow the seeds for an illiberal reaction of incalculable proportions.

I live in California. The New Left has been shrewd enough to understand that its activities were and are a political asset for Ronald Reagan both as candidate and governor. They welcome this development for all of the usual foolish and incompatible reasons: "Things must get much worse before they can get better"; "It's time for a showdown, a confrontation, between bourgeois America and 'the prophetic minority' "; "Reagan is the incarnation of the true American spirit"; "We pursue principle, not expediency"; and on and on. These slogans and rationalizations are attractive to the totally alienated, to the hysterical, and to utopians. But they are dangerous doctrine for democratic liberals and they will continue to weaken the political power of liberals while strengthening that of the Ronald Reagans and the George Wallaces. The New Left and the black racists do not make distinctions among such categories, except perhaps that they reserve a special contempt for liberals while saluting the "honesty" of the others mentioned. Liberals, suffering from the weaknesses of their virtues, too often receive such abuse with forgiveness, understanding, and even—among those obsessed with guilt—agreement. A more fitting response is to make the contempt mutual, because what divides liberals from the anti-democratic radicals is fundamental and not negotiable.

THERE IS ALSO the problem of the relationship between liberals and the police. I admit that the ritualistic "anti-cop" attitude of many liberals is sophomoric and escapist. I trust that no one is prepared to argue that we can do without police forces. A good beginning—and only

a beginning—is to tell the whole truth about police activities and responsibilities. This has not by any means been automatic among liberals. Much of the liberal reporting and commentary on, for example, the riots outside the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles while President Johnson was there last June was shockingly one-sided. No doubt the police acted too harshly once they moved on the crowd of anti-Vietnam demonstrators; perhaps they should not have moved at all. But why was it so seldom pointed out that both the parade permit and a court order prohibited stopping in front of the hotel, and that the police warned the marchers about their responsibility to disperse? Do liberals want to live in a society where court orders and parade permits are routinely violated? It is no answer to say that some laws and regulations are manifestly unjust or unconstitutional and that breaking them is a moral right, perhaps a duty. The questions are: which laws and where and when? Is a California court order the same as a Mississippi sheriff's decree? An inability or unwillingness to make such distinctions is intellectually inexcusable and politically risky.

It's too bad there aren't more liberals on police forces, but what would a liberal police chief have done if he had had the responsibility of guarding the President of the United States, if there had been rumors of an attempt to storm the hotel, if the marchers had stopped in front of the hotel in violation of a court order and their parade permit? Is anyone prepared to argue that Presidents of the United States are immune from physical danger?

Or is there perhaps a conviction among some liberals—as there assuredly is among many radicals—that this particular President does not merit protection?

The Big Lies

This brings another issue into view. The unremitting efforts to defame President Johnson are repugnant and unfair. They are, relatedly, politically disadvantageous. Liberals have generally understood that the conspiratorial and devil interpretations of American history so common on the radical Right are bizarre and absurd. Roosevelt may have misjudged Stalin, but he did not willfully betray the interests of this country. Yet many of these same people are now prepared to believe that Lyndon Johnson is a moral monster, a man who actually loves war and hates Negroes, and whose alleged concern for education and for the poor is a gigantic hoax. Consider the success of the play *MacBird*. A portion of the liberal community enthusiastically embraced this sick imagery, some of them arguing evasively that of course they didn't believe Johnson had killed Kennedy but that the play contained a "larger truth." Compare the response of these same people to Robert Welch's charge that Dwight Eisenhower was a conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy. From the radical Right, this kind of nonsense is immediately perceived and properly denounced. From the radical Left, it is too often taken with great seriousness and, if not altogether accepted, then justified in terms of some larger and usually murky purpose.

This will not do. It is morally and intellectually unacceptable for liberals—or anyone else, for that matter—to manufacture Big Lies in order to combat the very real problems that beset us as a nation. We must be able to make the elementary kinds of distinctions that extremists are incapable of making, or we shall lose our integrity and our claim to seriousness.

Moreover, the consequences of such cynicism (or, to give it the benefit of the doubt, such naïveté) are not pleasant to contemplate. The fund of decency and mutual respect upon which a democratic society depends for its survival is not available on demand in this or any other society. If some liberals join those who debase political discourse for short-run gains, they are playing with fire and are adding strength to those very forces in our society whose loyalty to democratic norms is most suspect. They poison the well.

ALTHOUGH I am over thirty, I will also say something about young people and about the relationship between generations. I teach in a university and am familiar with and appreciative of the idealism and altruism that inspire some of the most visible elements of this generation of youth. What most of the more sensational and publicized among them do not deserve is to have their sweeping socio-economic-political pronouncements taken so seriously. The solemnity with which adults treat such things as the anarchic demands of many student radicals, or the social analyses of the Students for a Democratic Society, or the pronouncements of the black racists about history would be laughable if it weren't so consequential.

The first responsibility toward youth is to tell the truth and to refute error. The sins of omission and commission of the over-thirty generation (if it makes any sense to speak in such general terms) are many and serious; so it has always been and so it will always be. But unless one is willing to compare reality only with utopia, then the nation into which these young people are entering as adults cannot be simply or reasonably characterized as a "sick society." It is, among many other things, a nation that enjoys and has always enjoyed more political, cultural, and religious freedom than any—or almost any—other society, past or present; it is a nation with an economy of almost unbelievable productivity; and it is a nation that has, since having leadership thrust upon it, generally played an honorable role in international affairs.

I know all the arguments against such positive and optimistic statements, and I know how many qualifications and disclaimers need to be added. Especially it must be said that the unemployed and the Negroes do not share appropriately in wealth and status and that American foreign policy has its darker side. That there is plenty of room for improvement is all too obvious.

It is a measure of our loss of confidence and a sign of the supersophisticated fashion of our time that few liberals say such things today. Anyone who deviates from an unremittingly hypercritical and gloomy line about institutions, policies, and people is regarded as square, pompous, and flag-waving, an evader of ugly truths. We are in danger of becoming a generation of cranks. Surely it is a derangement of the critical faculties when a nation as diverse and complicated and comparatively successful as this one is perceived exclusively in negative terms.

The Anti-Intellectual Rampage

Liberals should not be ashamed to make positive claims about American society and politics, not only because they are true but also because today's youth is being told so many other and contradicting things. The view of reality that the radicals of the Left are trying to peddle to today's youth includes the following ingredients, among others: the United States started and has perpetuated the cold war: the policies associated with the containment doctrine could have been designed to promote U.S. economic and political imperialism, and the anti-Communist rhetoric, especially regarding Vietnam, is a cynical mask; genuine democracies can only be found in Communist and underdeveloped countries, not in the West; the Johnson administration is determined to exploit and suppress the Negro population, as is "the establishment" in general, and all talk of the search for assistance and co-operation with legitimate Negro aspirations is deceitful; the War on Poverty is not only unsuccessful, it was designed to be so; there are no important differences in attitudes, purposes, or policies among the leading political figures in this country, from George Wallace to Nelson Rockefeller; and our great universities and colleges are really nothing more than willing and corrupt instruments of the guardians of the status quo.

There are grains of truth in this chamber of horrors, but they are trivial alongside the immense distortions and crass falsehoods. Much of what passes for a redeeming and healthy idealism among today's youth is based on these and related grotesque distortions of truth and on a virulent anti-intellectual and anti-rational bias. For liberals to indulge these fantasies, to congratulate every adolescent rebel on his (fictitious) moral superiority, to applaud each new millennial prescription or apocalyptic vision, to deny or ignore the positive aspects of American politics and society, is to become what the radicals claimed we were all along, i.e., dishonest, cowering, sentimental, irresponsible, hollow men.

Decency and self-respect require that liberals avoid such a craven role, but so too do political considerations. For better or for worse, the American public is not amused by guilt-ridden, hand-wringing displays of self-flagellation by liberal adults. The radicals at Berkeley sought and deserved greater student freedom;

they got it. Then they went on and sought other goals, intra- and extramural. A vacillating administration —unimpeachably liberal, tolerant to a fault—hesitated, fumbled, and lost its nerve. It was not Governor Edmund G. Brown who profited from this prolonged debacle; it was Ronald Reagan. And so it will continue to be. I find it difficult to blame only the students for failing to distinguish between legitimate demands (which were met) and genuinely liberal leaders on the one hand, and radical extremists who pursued unreasonable goals for their own illiberal reasons on the other. They were encouraged to do so by blindly permissive, intellectually sloppy, and morally confused professors, administrators, and politicians, most of whom were liberals. Most of these people have continued to congratulate themselves on their "principled" position, and they will probably continue to do so if their past and future actions help to elevate the lucky Reagan into the Presidency.

IT WILL BE SAID that an attack on a liberal-radical coalition is a call for inaction. It is no such thing. There is plenty for liberals to do, as there always has been, and the generous spirit of democratic liberalism will continue to motivate people to action, as it always has. But condoning or co-operating with the anti-democratic elements of the radical Left is morally insupportable and politically disastrous.

William P. Gcberding, the author, is an associate professor of political science at the University of California, Los Angeles.

JUMPING JACK OF THE GATORS

By Glenn Schwarz

Everything is going up, up and away these days – or so we're told by airline commercials and peace demonstrators.

But, this "up and away" phrase seems particularly apt to apply to the play of SF State Girard Chatman.

The 6-foot-6 jumping-jack performs on weekends at one of the gyms of a Far Western Conference cage team.

He's the man smoothly snatching rebounds from the Gators' opponents as if the ball was a loaded pistol and the opposition a quintet of babies.

Chatman currently is tops in the conference race for individual rebounding honors. He has 191 rebounds to his credit. He also has scored 200 points, and there are still two conference games to go.

He's called "G"

Two weeks ago, as the Gators knocked off Chico State in a warmup for the crucial tilt with UC Davis, Chatman sparked a nine-point tear midway through the second half that upped the Gator lead to 50-39 after the Wildcats had come from an early 15-point deficit to narrow it at 41-39.

Chatman contributed 13 of his 20 points in the Streak that saw the Gators lock up the win. He also finished with 13 rebounds.

"G," as he's known to his teammates, didn't have a great statistical night the following eve against league-leading Davis. But once again he played a major role in subduing the Aggies.

Chatman scored just 13 points, but he planted himself underneath the defensive back board and wil the rest of the Gator front-line put plenty of pressure on the Aggie players.

The big boys from Davis seemed to take delight in driving to the basket and then forcing up muscle-shots. The thought of Chatman stuffing the ball down their throats must have been dancing in the Aggies' heads because they missed countless shots that should have been easy two pointers.

The Gators' reliance on Chatman was evident last week. In their upset loss to Sacramento State he was held to just 10 points and 13 rebounds. When he bounced back against Nevada the following night, with 19 points and 15 rebounds, returned to their winning ways.

Chatman prepped at Balboa High and then attended City College for two years. He was the sixth man on the fabulous City College club of last season which also included Gator forward Darling Thomas, that was ranked second-best among California junior colleges.

Chatman, a soft-spoken, modest individual says, "I was just an average ball-player at City."

But coach Paul Rundell was happy to find the slender Chatman erolled at SF State when he returned from his two-year stint at the University of Kabul, Afghanistan. Rundell claims that Chatman "had to be the best sixth man in the J.C. ranks."

Confidence

Chatman gives the coach crecit for helping him improve his all-around play and developing his confidence. Chatman shows his confidence when he says, "I feel that we can out-rebound any team."

Rundell calls Charman "a complete ball player." Besides scoring a lot of points (his high was 32 in a non-league game against Cal Poly) and doing the job on the boards (25 rebounds against Sacramento State), Rundell notes that Chatman usually draws the assignment of guarding the opponent's best front-liner.

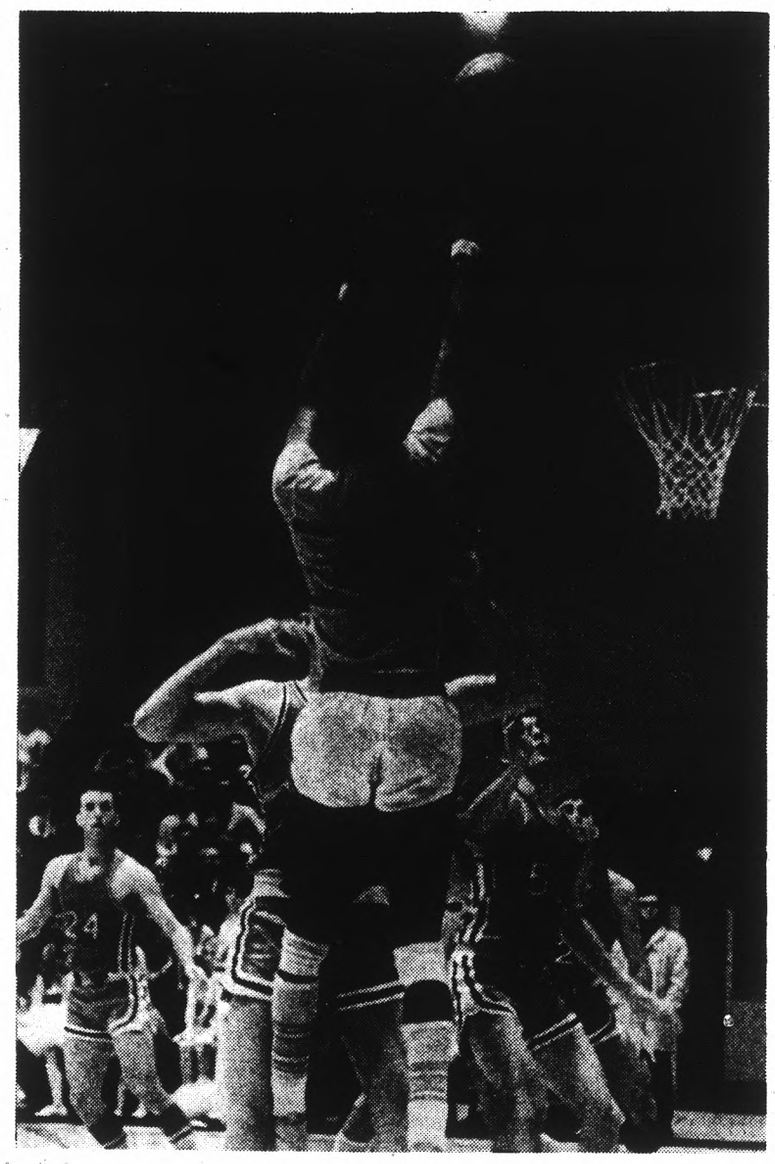
His quickness enables him to come out from the bucket to guard his man, then dart back for the rebound when a shot goes up.

The Bay Area sportswriters named Chatman Northern California Player of the Week for the first week in January. More honors should come his way in the groups end-of-the-year balloting for NorCal season-best players.

Chatman, who digs the jazz sounds of Wes Montgomery and Jimmie Smith, is a math major. He says he would like to use his degree to work in the Bay Area, possibly as a teacher.

But, before he enters the job market, Gator fans should be happy to know that he's only a junior and shall return to the hardcourst next year.

Who said up, up and away -- in a ballon?



UP, UP, AWAY – Gator Forward Girard Chatman rises for a jump shot over Chico State defender.

Photo by Dennis Di Silva

Second FWC title for grapplers

The SF State wrestling team, with the Far Western Conference title safely pinned to the mat, is now eyeing the Olympics in Mexico City in October.

The team hopes that three of its top members will win a place on the American Olympic team.

During the season, which ended recently, five Gator wrestlers won FWC individual championships. They are:

Don Smothers (115), beat Benny Barrientos (Chico State) in a triple overtime thriller 9-6.

Art Chavez (123), flashy transfer from Bakersfield. He beat Maxwell (Chico State) 10-5.

Wayne Hubbard (137). He beat Kileen (Nevada). 6-5.

Gene Kopecky (191) won his final match on a default.

"Terrible" Tom Powell (300)

Ben Northrup (177), Jim Goddard (167) and Bill Grant (130) were upset as defending champions. Northrup and Goddard placed third. Ashley Sherman (160), and Andy Foley (152), and Frank Sousa (145) placed third also. SF State finished with 96 points while Nevada had 72 for second. CS Hayward finished third with 52.

Art Chavez received the outstanding wrestler award and fastest and most pins award. Chavez made two pins, one in 23 seconds, and one in 1:15.

The Gators end the season with a 10-1 record.

The only loss of the season was to Fresno State which is ranked No. 2 in the state and No. 4 in the nation.

In two years, the SF State team has 23 wins against two losses.

Beat Santa Clara

GATOR NINE OUTLOOK GOOD

This years' baseball outlook is more than just promising.

That's the optimistic appraisal by Head Coach Bob Rodrigo.

This team is probably the best ever fielded at SF State," he said.

The Gator Nine will certainly have to prove just how good they are as they play some of the nation's best collegiate teams.

Gators v. Phils

On the non-conference level, the Gators play the likes of Stanford, Santa Clara, U.S.F. and California. In their first game they battled the Philadelphia Phillies' rookie team into extra innings only to lose 5-4.

Rodrigo said that if the players can play well against powerful non-league teams, they will be in prime condition for Far Western Conference action.

Last week the Gators pulled a fantastic come-from behind victory over the highly rated University of Santa Clara Broncos.

Trailing 10-7 with two outs in the ninth inning, the Gators rallied for four runs with Tom Callen blasting a game winning three run homer. Righthander Bill Clark, who started the game and went four perfect innings, was relieved by Tony Maganini in the last of the ninth. He struck out the first two batters he faced and forced the final batter to pop up ending the game.

Starters

The Gators collected 15 hits with Bob Dowd getting three.

Tim Silvis and Neal McNiven each got two safeties.

A starting team finds co-cap-McNiven at first base. He is a senior who previously played for an outstanding University of Arizona team that went to the College World Series in 1966. He hits the long ball and is also a high average batter.

Senior Joe Sarboe and Sophomore Bruce Sitton, both switch hitters, are vying for the second base sopt. Sarboe played at Humbolt State where he was named to the FWC All-Star team.

Callen is holding down the shortstop position. At City College of San Francisco he was named to the All-Golden Gate Conference team twice. He is considered to be a top prospect.

The Outfield

The third base position is in the sure hands of junior Bob Paul, a returning starter who led the team in homeruns last season.

Behind the plate is co-captain Dowd, a FWD All-Star last season who batted .351. He has also been contacted by professional teams.

Roaming the outfield are Bill Brody, Barry Carli and Silvis. Brody started for the Gators last year at catcher and was an all-star third baseman at the College of Marin. Carli, who played at City College, is an outstanding base runner against the Phillie Rookies he stole both second and third in the same inning. Silvis, who sat out last season hit .441 for College of the Sequois, in 1966 and was the Most Valuable Player in the Valley League.

Rodrigo's host of fine pitchers, include righthander Senior Dick Edwards who went 10 innings against the Rookies: Don Elam, who was 7-4 last season and included Santa Clara, Fresno and San Diego State, among his victims.

Junior Bill Clark, who turned down offers to sign with the Atlanta Braves, is a strong righthader and also a fair hitter. Left hander Ron Gilliam was an all-league choice last year at the College of Marin.

With talent like that around, Rodrigo's optomistic outlook is understandable.

Cagers weekend dims title ; two FWC games left

By Mike Smith

President John Summerskill can tell you that only bad news seems to come out of Sacramento and so can varsity coach basketball coach Paul Rundell.

The third place Sacramento Hornets last Friday virtually eliminated the SF State cagers from the Far Western Conference flag race, 62-56, at the spoiler's home court. The loss left defending titlist, the UC Davis Aggies, with sole possession of first place.

With two games remaining on the regular slate, both home contests, the Gators will test its 9-3 record against the Sonoma St. Cossacks (210) tonight, and the Humboldt St. Lumberjacks (4-8) Saturday. The tip-off for both games is at 8:15 p. m. in the main gym.

Despite the records of the Gators' last two opponents they are not the push-overs that they may appear to be. In the team's last outing with the Lumberjacks it took the local five an overtime period to beat them, 61-57, and Sonoma was barely edged out, 64-60.

While the Gators are not mathematically out of the running, it will take one of those Coogan's Bluff miracles to pull them through.

Only a combination of two SF State wins and two UC Davis defeats will give the Gators their first outright conference title since 1962.

Two Gator wins and one Davis loss will place them in a deadlock at the top. The last time this occured was in the 1964-65 season when SF State tied Chico State for the title. Obviously the Gators cannot afford to lose another game, or they will be out of it all.

Meanwhile, the front running UC Davis Aggies will host a mediocre Nevada squad (5-7) tonight, and the Sacramento State Hornets Saturday night.

As to the chances of the Gators tieing for the title Coach Rundell commented, "It's very possible, anybody can beat anybody in this league.

In the Sacramento loss, the local five hit a season conference low of 56 points. The big guns of Mike Paulle and Girard Chatman managed only 26 points between them last Friday whereas both have game averages above 15 points, and a combined average close to 35 points.

State's victory over Nevada at Reno last Saturday was an entirely different story as they got back on the winning track squeeking by the Wolfpack 67-63.

Darling Thomas, a high jumping 6 foot 5 forward who joined the club during the second half of the season, led the Gator attack with 19 points.

The team also got a big lift from ambidextrous guard Bobby Grayson, whose fancy moves and outside shooting kept the 'Pack' off balance all night.

Despite their conference standing, the SF Staters are not necessarily out of the running for a possible post-season tournament bid.

As Rundell pointed out, the NCAA people will take a close look, at overall records too, when they decide tournament participants, and the Gators, if they can sweep their remaining three games, will sport a respectable 17-9 won-lost mark.

Safran

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